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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

RIDING IN A SLEIGH.

—:o:—

A PARODY.

—:o:—

L. A. D****.

—:o:—

Gliding down the hillsides,
O'er the frosty snow—
Sliding through the valleys,
Jingling as we go—
Happy voices joining
In a noisy lay;
Bless me, how delightful
Riding in a sleigh.

Girl whom you invited
Is certain she shall freeze,
Nestles closer to you,
Gives your arm a squeeze;
Hints at old school friendships,
As any maiden may—
Says its very pleasant
Riding in a sleigh.

Driver gets excited,
Thinks he's very smart—
Snaps the whip a little,
Gives the nags a start,
Girls and gallants mixing,
In an awkward way;
Bless me, how delightful
Riding in a sleigh.

Round the corner rushing,
At a speed too rash,
Suddenly upsetting,
With a horrid crash;
In a snow-bed tumbled,
All the lovers lay—
Ha! ha! how beautiful
Riding in a sleigh.

Beavers sadly battered,
Hoop-skirts all awry!—
Some o' the girls a laughing,
Others want to cry;
Careless driver swearing,
Says the deuce's to pay;
Never "dumped" a load before,
Riding in a sleigh.

Matters once more righted,
Jingling on we go,
Through the woods and meadows,
O'er the frosty snow,
Jingling, laughing, kissing,
All the merry way;
Bless me, isn't it pleasant
Riding in a sleigh!

THE TABLES TURNED.

At the name of Cale Meeks, what reminiscences pass before our mental vision! Old recollections come crowding upon us, and we can see an array of the "solid" pass before the mind's eye, in the shape of seekers after the mythical Frank McLaughlin, the victims of croton and jalap, for the administration of which no medical reason existed, and a long line of those who have been humbugged generally without any specific regard to the particular species of sell. Cale was the prince of dry jokers; he lived, moved, and had his being through a diurnal succession of sells; indeed, his life was one great sell composed of a conglomeration of the infinitesimal sells of fifty years duration. Now Dixby, Nathan Dixby, was one of Cale's truest and staunchest business acquaintances, although he had never been introduced into the domestic circle made glad by the portly presence of Mrs. Cale, who was somewhat addicted to jealousy.—The reason for this lack of acquaintance was that she lived a secluded life in one of the little villages on Long Island, and Nat Dixby lived in the Babel of New York. Well, one day Cale was hard pushed for an object on which to inflict a practical joke, and in his dilemma selected his friend Nat as his victim. The manner in which Nat was sold I do not choose particularly to describe. Suffice it to say that under the play of Cale's exuberant fancy, Nat made a journey to Albany, insisted that a lady there had sent him an amatory epistle, which he produced.—The lady became indignant, called in the aid of her husband, who literally skinned Mr. Dixby, who thereafter returned to Gotham with a large and lively flea in his ear. This event happened in the early springtime, and on a clear day. About a week after Nat's return from Albany, he met Cale. The sell was disclosed by Cale, and a hearty laugh was had over Nat's mishap, and at his still bruised features, in which he joined; but those present noticed the fact that he did not laugh an inch below the chin; indeed it was generally believed that Nat's mirth was entirely simulated.

'Now, old fellow,' said Cale, 'you don't hold any malice, do you?'

'Not a bit,' answered Nat; 'and in token of amity, let us take a good smile all round.' Which thing was done in the usual manner.

'How did you come to town?' asked Nat.

'I drove up in a light wagon,' replied Cale.

'And when will you return home?'

'About six o'clock this evening,' answered Cale.

Nat thereupon plead an engagement and left; but as soon as he was out of ear shot of his joker friend, repaired to Gray's stable, in Warren street, where he hired a fast horse and a light vehicle, and with which he started, thro' a by street, for the residence of his friend Cale, on Long Island. On arriving, he left his horse and wagon at a public house, and proceeded to the aforesaid residence, where he inquired of the servant if Mr. Meeks was at home. On being answered, as he knew he would be, in the negative, he said:

'This is unfortunate. I wanted to pay him some money. If I could see Mrs. Meeks it would do as well; she could give a receipt in her husband's name.'

Mrs. Meeks was frugal and industrious, and always attentive to her husband's interests. As the last remark fell from the lips of Nat, a fine looking matron called from up the stairs to the servant 'to show the gentleman in the parlor,' where she followed in a few minutes. Nat bowed, and said:

'I desire to see Mrs. Meeks, madam.'

'Very well,' replied she, 'I am Mrs. Meeks.'

'Pardon me, madam,' said Nat, with a doubtful shake of the head; 'but this is a matter of some importance—the payment of money; and you are not the lady Mr. Meeks introduced to me as his wife last winter.'

'Not the lady? What,' shrieked she, 'do you mean to tell me that—'

'I simply tell you, madam,' replied Nat, with icy imperturbability, 'that Mr. Meeks last winter, in Broadway, near Leonard street, introduced me to a lady whom he called Mrs. Meeks, and you are not the lady.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Mrs. Meeks, her eyes flashing fire: 'how old was she?'

'Well, about twenty-five.'

'Twenty-five! And how was she dressed?'

'She wore her hair in ringlets, had diamond ear rings!'—

'Diamond ear rings!'

'A heavy silk velvet dress, very large gold bracelets, a magnificent watch and chain.'

'Well, go on,' she said spitefully.

'Silk velvet hat trimmed with magnificent lace, and a muff and boa.'

'Boa!' screeched out the now thoroughly irate dame: 'you'd better bore your way out of this house, sir, mighty quick, or else somebody will have the headache! No, sir, I am not Mrs. Meeks, and I want you to leave.'

'O, certainly,' said Nat, who saw the tallest kind of a storm brewing, and who had good reason to believe that the sturdy dame might launch at his head a conk-shell or some other heavy ornaments which adorned the mantle. Nat thereupon beat a hasty retreat from off the premises, and placed himself behind a stone wall, from which he could command a view of the Brooklyn turnpike. He did not wait long before he saw amiable Cale driving down the road, all unconscious of the ambush of Nat. The expression of Cale's face was one of great amiability, and exemplified that he was at peace with 'all the world and the rest of mankind.'

In a brief space of time Cale's steed was given in charge of a stable boy, and unconscious and happy, he entered his domicile and shut the door. The moment he entered, an attentive ear might have detected the sound of a voice in no way mellow or expressive of endearment; and in an instant after Cale hurriedly came through the door, with amazement on his front and a mop in his rear, the soft end of which was under the direct and personal superintendence of a lady who was very red in the face and very sturdy in arms, and who strongly resembled Mrs. Meeks. The battle had commenced in the passage way. Cale's castor, which shone in the rays of the setting sun as he drove down the road, was now very much bruised and out of shape—indeed, it was driven far down over Cale's amiable physiognomy.

'What in thunder's out?' yelled Cale

'Twenty five years old!'-shrieked the infuriate dame, and bang Cale caught the mop over his shoulders.—'Corkscrew ringlets!' and punk he got it over the back, with all the strength which nature and anger had given the enraged lady.

'Blazes take you, don't do that!'

But it was no use, he had to take it.

'Diamond ear rings!' punk! "Silk velvet dress!' bang! 'Gold bracelets! slump!

'Murder!' roared Calo.

"Watch and chain!' she shrieked, and bliff he took it over the head.

'A muff!' bang! bang! 'Boa!' bang! bang! and down went poor Cale with a yell of murder!

Now fell the blows thick and fast on the bruised head, back and face of the prostrate joker, while the lady again rehearsed the catalogue of the wearing apparel of the other Mrs. Meeks, timing the utterance with a blow upon her prostrate and bleeding spouse.

But all things must have an end.—The violent exercise of the arms and lungs, in which Mrs Meeks had indulged, had somewhat exhausted her.—She rapidly ran through Nat's imaginary description, and feeling her strength departing, gathered herself up for one grand and final effort. Cale looked with horror on the upraised mop: he heard the words:

'O, the huzzy!' shouted in a vigorous tone, he heard a hurling, whizzing sound in the air, and the next instant Cale's nose was as flat as any other part of his face. The mop and his sweet tempered wife retreated into the mansion and left him alone in his gore. Slowly and with the most keen sensation of pain, he raised himself to a sitting posture, and with many a groan of agony, proceeded to inspect his personal condition.

'I'll be hanged if this arm ain't broken! O! and this left shoulder must be dislocated! O! O! and good gracious! what a nose! That woman must be crazy! I shant be able to go about for a month! O, Lord, how sore I am!'

Now Nat, with the most pleasurable emotions, had, through the crevice of the fence, observed the whole of the little family jar which I have so feebly described, and he now stood looking over the fence, at the back of his dear friend.

'I say, Uncle Cale!' shouted Nat.

'Hey!' said Cale, as he turned, in some little astonishment, a look upon his former victim.

'I say, Cale, how do you feel about it now?'

'O, you ————!' (I shall leave it blank) yelled the enraged Calo, as he sprang to his feet and made for the house; 'I'll fix your flint.'

But Nat didn't want his flint fixed, and therefore made his way, with all possible celerity, up the road.

Soon after there appeared upon the green sward, rendered sanguinary and sacred by conjugal endearments, a lame man with a shocking bad hat, and who had taken possession of a fowling piece loaded with buckshot.—If the lame man meant to shoot Nat, he reckoned without his host. That worthy, thanks to a long and thin pair of legs, was out of gunshot range.

Cale from that time forth, and until he filled the grave, eschewed dry-joking, and was always sensitive on the subject of mops.

A Wedding that Didn't Come Off.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of the 10th is responsible for the following, which we doubt not is literally true—at least it is laughable and well told:

"A rather rich affair occurred in East Liberty the other night, for the particulars of which we are indebted to a friend. It appears that a 'culled' individual, named Smith, being smitten with the dusty charms of a female acquaintance, proposed for her hand, and his suit having been accepted, the day was named and everything arranged to make the twain one. Accordingly, one night last week the parties accompanied by several friends, presented themselves at the house of their preacher to be married, and everything was progressing pleasantly until the minister put the usual question whether there were any present who had aught to say against the union of the pair? A pause followed, which was soon broken however by a big colored fellow responding from among the spectators: 'Yes, sah; I'se jections to urge to dis here marriage proceeden' furdor.' As soon as the excitement which the interruption produced had subsided the bridegroom looked daggers at the intruder, invited him if he had any "jections" to make to 'spit em out:' that 'he guessed he couldent prove notin agin him no how.' The other drawing himself up to his full height replied with solemn dignity: Mr. Smith! I'se come up here all the way from Oakland, to stop dis marriage. You know, sah, you have a wife in the Shenandoah Valley, and that the poor woman lubs you to def. Mr. Smith I'se ashamed ob you! Your conduct is disgraceful.' Preacher—'Mr. Smith what have you to say to this?' Smith—'Why, sah, I had a wife in the Shenandoah Valley, but I think she is dead.' 'Dead!' replied the other, 'why, Mr. Smith, I saw her the oder day, and she sent her lub to you and the children's lub, and told you to send her some money. I declare I'se ashamed of you Mr. Smith.' Some further conversation took place, the result of which was that the marriage was stopped, which so affected the bride that she swooned away, falling into the arms of the preacher, much to the annoyance of the reverend gentleman, who hardly anticipated a denouement so weighty or ridiculous.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. NO. 36.

CHARLESTON.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

THE FIRE AND THE EXPLOSION.

The Feeling Among the Citizens.

We make the following extracts from a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Charleston, February 18:

Last night, about midnight, General Gilmore left Hilton Head on the flag-steamer, the W. W. Colt, and I was permitted to accompany him, my desire to do so being doubly strong from a conviction that the crisis about Charleston was fast ripening. The General gave orders to run to Bull's Bay, which is about twenty-five miles north of Charleston, and the immediate base of operations for a force of Gilmore's troops under the command of General Potter.

After describing the approach to Charleston and the placing of the flag on Sumpter by Capt. Bragg, the correspondent proceeds:

But the eye did not dwell long upon the network of defences which line both shores of the harbor above Fort Sumpter, or on the burning wreck of a rebel tug, beached above Moultrie. It wandered back to the city lying quiet, and save the column of smoke, lifeless, in the calm afternoon sunshine, with its five or six white steeples, its empty piers, and silent rows of houses. The harbor and the city itself, from a distance, reminded one vividly, in miniature, of New York, from a like lookout, which, like Charleston, as I need hardly say, is compactly built on a narrow strip at the confluence of two rivers. We soon passed the obstructions which, so far as we could see, are simply piles driven partially across the harbor a mile from the city, with ample room left in the channel remaining open to admit two or three ships abreast. We saw our flag—a small one—fluttering from the cupola of the old post-office. At one of the piers were two of our smaller tugs; at another, one of our light-draft gunboats, and at anchor, a short distance from the dock, was Admiral Dahlgren's flagboat. The Colt, the fifth vessel to reach Charleston, swung beside a crazy old pier, to reach which first, two of the officers of the Colt had a playful scuffle, the result of which verified the maxim that the battle is not always to the strong. The motley crowd of some hundred on the pier to which the tugs were fastened, seeing a handsome transport land with its two large white stars on a field of blue, flying the jackstaff, deserted the little crafts and the Admiral, and rapidly made a *detour* to the pier at which we rode. A lot of urchins, in worn out rebel jackets, were the skirmishers; then negroes, of both sexes, who rushed to shake hands with such of the crew as were already ashore; then ten or fifteen stragglers, all Irish or German, from the rebel army, who had hidden to fall into our hands, and looked on without demonstration; and, lastly, a squad of five young ladies, of German extraction, pretty well dressed for Charleston, twenty per cent of the five being rosy, plump, good-looking and, all not in the least afraid of the Yankees. In all, General Gilmore's committee of reception numbered barely one hundred, and was composed as I have stated. Along the whole line of piers not another soul was visible, save a few of our colored soldiers. The streets down which we could look were deserted, not a horse or a vehicle in sight. No smoke arose from the chimneys, no blinds were thrown open. But the piers told the most eloquent tale of decay. They were crazy, neglected, and a sorry tomb-stone to departed traffic. On none of them was there the slightest evidence that any commerce had been carried on there in the memory of man. The piles were awry, the planking warped and dismantled, and in places removed altogether. Even the rings worn on the stanchions by the old-time cables were no longer visible. Around the piles, and for a short distance out in the harbor, floated clots of half-consumed cotton, sent nearer shore, by every impulse of the flood-tide, and not at all detracting from the aspect of commercial ruin.

That portion of Charleston subject to the Swamp Angel's favors lay opposite where we were moored, and it was not necessary to stir from the deck of the Colt to see a fair specimen of the havoc occasioned by them.

Gen. Gilmore sent for Gen. Schimmelpfennig, who was the first general officer to arrive in the city, and from him he obtained the facts of the occupation. The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie, which was found deserted early in the morning. The smoke from the upper end of the city (which was caused by the conflagration of about six thousand bales of cotton piled in the yard adjoining the Wilmington depot) had already set the garrisons on Morris and James Islands on the *qui vive*, and skirmishers went forward at an early hour, on the latter island, toward and into Fort Johnson, which was of course, deserted. Some delay occurred in getting small boats ready; which, however, was at length accomplished, and the boats filled with both white and colored troops, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. A. G. Bennet, of the 21st U. S. Colored Troops. The boat first pushed over to Sumpter, and found that empty; they then headed towards Charleston, for which the crews pulled heartily. At half-past eleven the boats grated on the beach at Charleston; Lieutenant Colonel Bennet was the first to jump ashore, though his detachment closely contested that honor with him. Very few citizens were on the piers while our boats were approaching, and no demonstration followed the landing. Mayor McBeth was close at hand who made the usual plea for protection of life and property.

The rear guard of the enemy, which had lingered to pillage rather than serve any military purpose, did not leave the outskirts until half-past eleven; and it does not seem to have been their design to molest our occupation of Charleston, even with a small force.

General Schimmelpfennig arrived shortly after, and took command of the city. Admiral Dahlgren arrived shortly in his flagboat Philadelphia, about two P. M. and it was nearly three when the boat of General Gilmore touched the wharf.

General Schimmelpfennig reported that the number of guns, in all, that fell into our hands, would foot up nearly two hundred; all of which were spiked, but very few dismounted. The guns are mostly heavy, and a number of them are of English manufacture.

The utter nervelessness of the people who remained was a matter of curious remark. They did not appear to care a pin about the matter, and seemed so well prepared for it that they took the approach of our boats, and landing, as a matter of course. The first landing was witnessed by just such a crowd, as to numbers and composition, as flocked on the pier when General Gilmore landed.

A dreadful calamity occurred at the Wilmington depot, in which a quantity of commissary stores had been left, and which a motley crowd of people—men, women and children, were appropriating. While the depot was crowded by these pillagers, a quantity of powder in it was ignited in a unaccountable way, blowing the building to pieces, killing and wounding a large number. Some of the citizens with whom I conversed estimated the number at two or three hundred, which possibly is exaggerated. The Wilmington depot is in the upper part of the city, and General Gilmore's visit was so brief, hardly an hour in duration, that I had no opportunity to visit the scene of disaster. It was this explosion that we had witnessed at Bull's Bay.

I descended from the Colt and engaged in conversation with three deserters. The spokesman of the party was a deserter from the Palmetto State, one of the rebel iron-clads in Charleston harbor. The fleet, consisting of the Chicora, four guns, the Palmetto State, four guns, and the Charleston, six guns, were run a short distance up Ashley river and there destroyed, early in the morning. Beauregard, the report ran, had evacuated Charleston for the purpose of concentrating to give Sherman battle, and it was the impression that one of the greatest battles of the war would be fought somewhere in South Carolina, provided Sherman did not speedily retrace his steps. These men had heard nothing of reinforcements arriving from Lee's army, and they were of the opinion that by the time Hardee and Beauregard concentrated, Sherman would have his hands full.—I singled out, in the crowd on the pier, a man whom I judged from the dress and appearance, to have not much in common with the poor people around him. He informed me that he had secreted, in his store and dwelling-house, about two hundred bales of cotton and over seventy-five thousand dollars worth of tobacco.

This gentleman informed me that after the capture of Savannah the people of Charl eston considered the fall of their own city as a thing accomplished. For a month, in reality, the process of evacuation had been going on. Citizens sent off their valuables and families, under one pretext or another, always receiving with virtuous indignation any hint that connected their departure with a military crisis. And so, some went to Columbia, some to North Carolina, some to Richmond.

During four or five days preceding the evacuation the mask was thrown off. Sherman's daring was terrifying, and his rate of speed, *per diem*, not the modest average day's march through Georgia. The mantle of dignity fell off the sham, and the skedaddle (I don't like the word, but it is good enough for Charleston), rapidly culminated.

The roads to Wilmington, being the only ones not trapped by Sherman, were thronged.

The military evacuation commenced in earnest about three days before General Sherman captured Columbia. Militia was thrown over into the forts, and the regular troops withdrawn and sent to Wilmington. The Firemen's Brigade, numbering three or four hundred men, were sent to James Island. All this time General Gilmore was worrying them at a half dozen different points. General Hatch, with his coast division, was making mischief south of the city, at Combahee river. General Potter with a strong detachment, made the enemy uneasily anxious concerning Bull's Bay, north of the city. General Schimmelfenning seemed big with disquietude on James Island. All these operations by forces of unknown strength, with Sherman decidedly in the rear, hastened matters sensibly during the last days of Charleston under Confederate rule. Confusion became apparent. When the operations at Bull's Bay began, the Firemen's Brigade was ordered from James Island to that region. They refused to run with the military machine any longer. They swore they wouldn't go to Bull's Bay, and they didn't. They would have been arrested, but nobody had time to do it.

I walked down the pier into the streets, and glanced up and down them, my time being too brief even for a hurried stroll. The interior streets, like those on the quay, are dead. Charleston is the deadest Southern city I have ever seen since the rebellion commenced. Savannah is a Paradise beside it. Debris from shell lie in the streets where it fell. Every scar where a fragment had struck is as visible as the day on which it was made. The lower third of the city was an infected district. No one dared sleep there, and even when the guns at Morris Island were silent, men walked with accelerated gait and their ears pricked. The damage to Atlanta from shells is inconsiderable beside that to Charleston.

Before leaving, the enemy fired several arsenals, workshops, and storehouses, and probably some twenty or thirty houses in all have been, and will be, destroyed. The fires have all gone down, at the moment I close this letter, save in one place, and there it is growing smaller fast.

Ere I have walked far from the pier, the whistle of the Colt sounds, and I am compelled to retrace my steps. Before we run far we pick up Captain Bragg, just returned from an errand that will have a place in history. He had found in Sumpter nine guns (four Columbiads and five howitzers), an old, torn rebel flag, and a cat with six kittens. His coxswain attempted to bring away the maternal cat, but she fought and scratched and bit so furiously that he was glad to drop her before he reached the boat. She had evidently a fondness for the place, which had more charms for her than a gilded retreat and potted mice at Barnum's We may expect to hear, however, that this cat will be overcome by some Yankee trick, and that her progeny are tenderly preserved as relics. Like the bits of rope that choked some monstrous malefactor, which would, if combined, give clothes-line enough to hold the wash of the largest hospital, so the original Sumpter cats will shortly be numerous, and the original Sumpter kittens multitudinous.

Down the channel we run with a full head of steam past the forts, with the old flag waving softly over them; past the basin of debris called Sumpter; past the monitors, with their rusty hulks and sluggish dip, their long, long occupation gone; past our own dearly won and now useless forts on Morris Island; through the fleet, who can hardly realize that no more blockaders will steal over the bar under Moultrie, out to where the steamship Fulton lies, blowing off steam, waiting to carry North despatches. Hurriedly I give the last stroke of the pen to these "Full details of the capture of Charleston," get my despatches on the Fulton, and grow oblivious over every thing pertaining to the Palmetto City in the [illegible] consciousness that I have not dined. J. W. M.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
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☞ALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK.

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

If you mean No, Say so.

When a man has made up his mind to do or not to do a thing, he should have the pluck to say so plainly and decisively. It is a mistaken kindness—if meant as a kindness—to meet a request which you have determined not to grant, with "I'll see about it," or, "I'll think the matter over," or, "I cannot give you a positive answer now; call in a few days and I'll let you know." It may be said, perhaps, that the object of these ambiguous expressions is to "let the applicant down easy;" but their true tendency is to give him useless trouble and anxiety, and possibly to prevent his seeking what he requires in a more propitious quarter until after the golden opportunity is passed. Morever, it is questionable whether the motives for such equivocation are as philanthropic as some people suppose. Generally speaking, the individual who thus avoids a direct refusal, does so to save himself pain. Men without decision of character have an indescribable aversion to say No. They can think No—sometimes when it would be more creditable to their courtesy and benevolence to think Yes; but they dislike to utter the bold word that represents their thoughts. They prefer to mislead and deceive. It is true that these bland and considerate people are often spoken of as "very gentlemanly." But is it gentlemanly to keep a man in suspense for days and perhaps weeks, merely because you do not choose to put him out of it by a straightforward declaration? He only is a gentleman who treats his fellow-men in a manly, straightforward way. Never seem by ambiguous words to sanction hopes you do not intend to gratify, but declare boldly what your true sentiments dictate. "Let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay;" and do not equivocate. If you mean No, out with it, and care not for your own pain.

POPULATION AND AGE OF THE WORLD.—According to the calculations of Professor Caralis de Foudence the present population of the world is 1,300,000,000. Allowing increase in population at an annual rate of 1,282, it is shown that the present population would be reached in 5,363 years. This is putting the increase at a low rate. In France, it is 1,227 annually. Calculated on the latter basis, the present numbers would be reached in 4,207 years from Noah, allowing that he left the ark with three sons and three daughters. Thus another proof is added to the chronological accuracy of the Scriptural record, and the foundation laid for a successful argument against one of the many infidel theories respecting the antiquity of the human race.

GRAPE PRUNING.—This should now be attended to. Many persons seriously injure their vines by injudicious pruning. When the business is not understood, it is always better to employ an experienced person to attend to it one season, from whom the method can be easily learned. It is better that the very robust varieties like the Concord, Diana, &c., should not be closely pruned; while slower growers, like the Delaware, Rebecca, &c., may be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY.—In a note from our friend and agent, S N Taber, of Vassalborough, he writes:—"I want you to recommend sunflower seed for hens. I have been feeding them for two seasons past as regular rations, with corn and barley, and the way the hens talk over them while filling their crops is ample proof that they are good.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞If you see half a dozen faults in a woman, you may rest assured she has a half dozen virtues to counterbalance them. We love your faulty women, and fear your faultless women.—When you see what is termed a faultless woman, dread her as you would a beautiful snake. The power of concealing the defects which she must have, is, of itself, a serious vice.

THE FORCE OF EDUCATION.—*Nothing* was so much dreaded in our schoolboy days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah, the force of education! In after years we learn to submit to such thing without shuffling our feet or shedding a tear.

☞"Why do you keep yourself so distant?" said a fair one to her bashful lover. "Because," said he, "distance lends enchantment to the view."

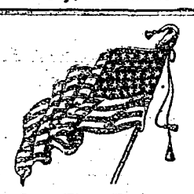
ADVICE TO INDISCREET PEOPLE.—Never be so silly as to request a printer to publish your folly, for it would be worse than being hung, and paying the executioner fifty shillings.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 8, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

The Fourth of March, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln has been again duly inaugurated President of the United States. We need not dwell upon the virtues of the man who is thus again made President, for they have been often repeated and well understood. We cannot expect that any different course from the true, plain, sensible and straight forward course will be now adopted by the President. Let us consider that he is "slow," as some have intimated; without that slowness in some characteristics we would not find in him the *patience* to overcome the besetting trials and difficulties of his position: let us consider him too lenient, as others have represented; without that leniency we would not find so many of the repentant rebels fleeing from the Southern armies and taking refuge under the protection of the North; nor, without that spirit of leniency, mercy and humanity, could we have seen a ransomed host, made free by the ministrations of the war and the proclamations of our President. Let him be slow and lenient; wherein it results in such great benefit let us be thankful and commend the man who has these traits.

The first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, we may say, commenced the war, although we admit the fact that the corrupting fire of secession was kept aglow in the hearts of Southern "fire-eaters" for more than thirty years before the flame burst in its full fury. It has continued with unremittent ardor during the whole of the four years term of his Presidency. But what is the situation. War, with all its destructive agents, has been prowling like a demon in every quarter of the Southern dominion,—cities have been laid low—armies, unequalled in the past for strength or numbers, have been marshalled against each other and won or lost many a hard-fought battle—and the whole South, in a word, presents a scene of ruin and spoliation. We are not giving any undue color to the picture; observation can only picture it best. What do we view in the North. True we have suffered; but what nation has ever won in the day of strife without making a sacrifice of its blood and treasure. As a people we have lived securely, only in a few instances have we been interrupted in that security by the tread of the invader; we have engaged in all business and other pursuits with as much freedom and alacrity as formerly, and, in a word, have dwelt in peace rather than in war. It is well for every man and woman to know and be thankful that the authors of that quiet have been our soldiers—our guardians have been our defenders. We could swell the views of the situation beyond due limit. Suffice to say that while the South has been overrun with the calamities of war, the North, to a great extent, has remained untouched. So Abraham Lincoln finds it on the 4th day of March, 1865; and a grateful people must acknowledge that it was principally through his instrumentality as ordained by the Almighty, that we now find the situation so gladdening. We can sincerely trust that with the beginning of the present administration begins the end of the rebellion; indeed, many are already considering that the late victories forshadow the end of the struggle. We pray it may, and that the 4th of March, 1866, may behold us a united and prosperous nation.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.—In addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military or naval service; all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have *voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens.*—This penalty attaches to those who run away after enrollment, and before the draft with intention to escape the same.

There is only one class of individuals, principally, who will oppose the above law, and that is the bogus Democrats. That a man, who shirks his duty and is afraid or refuses to fight for his country when lawfully obliged to do so, should lose all his rights as a citizen, is a law both just and proper and will go far to lessen the number of runaways. No man should be a citizen, nor entitled to the rights of citizenship, who escapes into another country, or refuses in any way to serve his country in the hour of danger, when, by lawful means, his country demands his services. No good and loyal citizen will turn coward, and refuse to fight for the Government which protects and supports him.

New Jersey opposed the Constitutional amendment by a tie vote.

For the Globe.

The Court Martial.

For some time past a Military Commission has been in session, at Harrisburg for the trial of the Clearfield county resistants of the draft, a number of whom were arrested a couple of months since.—The case of Patrick Curley came before the Commission on Saturday morning 25th. He plead guilty, submitting a written statement to the Court. The following is an abstract of the

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Charge I.—Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist the execution of certain provisions of "an Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces."

Specification. First:—That he Patrick Curley, of Clearfield county, did write, confederate and combine with Jacob Hubler, and Jacob Wilhelm, and many other disloyal persons, in Clearfield county, to resist the draft and prevent persons who had been drafted from entering the service; resisting and evading, and counselling others to resist and evade, the execution of the conscription laws. All this about the 3d of October, 1864, and at other times and places.

Specification. Second:—Uniting, confederating and combining with Hubler and Wilhelm, and other disloyal persons, in a society by the name of "Democratic Castle," the object of which organization was and is to resist the draft, and prevent persons from entering the service.

Charge II.—The commission of acts of disloyalty against the Government, and uttering disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object of defeating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion.

Specification.—That he did by words, in substance, threaten and declare that he would resist, by force, all the officers and others in aid of the Government concerned in enforcing the laws for enrolling and drafting persons subject to military duty, and counseled and advised others to resist by force all officers and others in aid of the Government, and prevent the arrest of deserters from the service, and of persons drafted; all this about the 3d of October, 1864, and at other times and places.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

To the Honorable Commission:—Now, this 25th February, 1865, I, Patrick Curley, waive my right to a trial on the charges and specifications pending against me, and plead guilty, but beg leave to present the following statement:—

I was a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, and Governor Wm. Bigler and Senator Wm. A. Wallace were its acknowledged leaders.

On the thirteenth day of August, 1864, they held a large town meeting in the town of Clearfield, some three thousand people being present, at which these gentlemen made speeches, the tenor and effect of which was, that no more men or money should be furnished for the prosecution of the war. I was present at that meeting, and, with others, was taught to believe that it was the purpose and intent of our party to withhold its support from the Government in carrying on the war.

I was informed, by Samuel Lounsberry and others, that a secret society was being organized for that purpose, and was induced to attend a meeting at Jacob Hubler's where I was sworn into the society by John J. Kyler. I was misled into joining the organization and pursuing the course I did, by the counsel of Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace, as given at the meeting I have mentioned. After I was arrested, and learned all the circumstances, I voluntarily stated to Major Gable, the officer who first had charge of me, all the circumstances and facts within my knowledge, giving him the Constitution and forms of the organization.

I was paroled, and while I was at home devoted my time to assisting the officers of the Government in the execution of their duties. It is my purpose and desire to sustain the Government and to discharge my whole duty as a loyal citizen. The services I have rendered are within the knowledge of Major Gable and of several loyal citizens of Clearfield county.

P. CURLEY.

The foregoing, being from the Daily Harrisburg *Telegraph*, published at the seat of Government of Penna. being official and solemnly adjudicated, gives it such authenticity as not to be gainsayed. What, then, is the duty of the Government in relation to the offenders, the sympathizers, or traitors? Men, whose official position and standing in society (the one being an Ex Governor of Pennsylvania, the other a State Senator,) gives to their speeches and advice, to their fellow-citizens, on important State and political subjects, such *apparent sanctity*, as to be truthful and incontrovertible. And thus, and by them were the great masses of people of Clearfield led astray from their allegiance to their country in its most trying hour. Ordinary men would not have had this influence. Hence the enormity of the offence. Good men led astray, counseled to resist the laws of their country, saying, the laws relating to the military, such as enrolling, drafting, &c., were unconstitutional and not to be obeyed—advising their fellow-citizens to resist them!!—Hence all this trouble in Clearfield, and other Counties of the State. What has it all led to? *Treason* and *Murder!* and that by comparatively innocent men!! The *real* criminals are those who counseled and advised the resistance to the laws, and, if not *principals* are *accessories* to the murder of the Provost Marshal in that County. The proof is clear and damning. See the confession of P. Curley and others. Now should these men escape, run Scott free?

FIAT JUSTITIA.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

The Message of Gov. Brown of Georgia.

The *Dispatch*, of the 18th, contains the following from Georgia:

"The message of Governor Brown commences with a defence of the State against the attacks of the press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities; and while her army of able-bodied sons were held for the defence of other States, and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for overthrowing Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start, forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system, to be in no case turned over to the confederate government, but retained for home defence. He says there are only 1,400 exampts in in the State and most of them are over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate government, who refuse to sell their supplies to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate agent can lock up the corn-cribs and smoke-houses against the State purchasing agent.

Referring to the penitentiary, he says that more than one-half the convicts released to fight have since deserted. He recommends the passage of a law prescribing the penalty of death on conviction of robbery, horse-stealing or burglary. He opposes the arming of slaves, believing them more valuable as agricultural laborers than they could be as soldiers. They do not wish to go into the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is a fear that if they leave, the enemy will make them fight. Compel them to take up arms and they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition, or interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds of heroism when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children, and it is not reasonable to demand it of them. Whenever we establish the fact that they are military people, we destroy our theory that they are unfit to be free. When we arm slaves we abandon slavery.

He complains of the usurpation of the Confederate Congress, in levying disproportionate taxation, and says much of the most objectionable legislation is imposed upon the country by the votes of men who acted without responsibility to the constituency of the army. He takes the government to task for a great variety of alleged abuses, such as illegal imprisonments, arrests of citizens without authority by provost guards, the passport system, and the partiality of the government of men of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men and boys are forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely on the generalship of the President, and traces his military career during the war. Our government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and if the present policy is presisted in, it must determinate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. Governor Brown states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either, he would give his earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirit of our people and driving them to despair to seek refuge from worse tyranny by placing themselves under a government they loathe and detest. For the cure of existing evils he recommends the repeal of the conscriptional mode of raising troops, by requisitions upon States, the observance of good faith with the soldiers, by paying them promptly, the abandonment of impressments, and secret sessions, and no more representation without constituency, and finally, taking from the President his power as commander-in-cheif. He calls for a Conviction of the States to amend the constitution, and closes as follows:

"My destiny is linked with my country: If we succeed, I am a free man. *If by the obstinacy or weakness of our rulers, we fail, a common ruin awaits us all.* The night is dark; the tempest howls; the ship is lashed with turbulent waves; *the helmsman is stearing to the whirlpool; our remonstrances are unheded, and we must restrain him, or the crew must sink together, and be buried in irretrievable ruin!*"

President Lincoln Notified of his Re-Election.

Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and Davis as the Select Committee of the two Houses of Congress, yesterday waited upon President Lincoln and informed him of his re-election. To this he responded as follows:

"Having served four years in the depth of a great and yet unended national peril, I can view this call to a second term in nowise more flattering to myself than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work in which I have labored from the first, than could any one less severely schooled to the task. In this view, and with assured reliance on that Almighty Ruler who has so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust, with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities."

No response has yet been received from the Vice President elect, who only arrived here this evening from the West.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Benj. Jacobs' old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Feb. 20, '65—3m.

Bird seed, Mixed.

A good supply now on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION

CHARLESTON.

Despatch From Gen. Gilmore.

Immense Amount of Artillery Captured in Charleston.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Washington, March 1.—The following telegram from General Gilmore has been transmitted to this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters Department of the South, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

The inspection of the rebel defences of Charleston shows that we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10-inch rifles, some 7-inch Hooker's rifles, and many pieces of foreign make.

We also captured eight locomotives, and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition.

Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee river yesterday, bound to Charlotte, N. C., and that it was feared that Sherman had already interrupted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday (the 19th), on its way to join Beauregard.

Georgetown has been destroyed by the enemy, and is now in our possession.

Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 400 already.

Q. A. Gilmore Major General

"LITTLE PHIL" ON THE MARCH

Capture of Charlotteville, Virginia.

Reported Defeat and Capture of Gen. Early.

GEN. HANCOCK IN THE FIELD.

GEN EARLY'S ENTIRE FORCE CAPTURED!

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Gen. Sheridan and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department.

Gen. Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Maj. Gen. Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division. Headquarters at Winchester.

(*Signed*) E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5, 11 o'clock A. M.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville They report four regiments having gone from here to reinforce Early.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, VA., March 2—2 P. M.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—Deserters from every part of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville, Va., by General Sheridan. They say he captured Gen. Early and nearly his entire forces, consisting of 1,800 men.

Four brigades were reported as sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Sheridan, if possible.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

City Point, March 5, 4 p m.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton: Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Gen. Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

A REBEL OPINION AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th ult., in an editorial speaking of the message of Jeff. Davis, recently addressed to his rebel Congress, in which he said, "If the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure, and if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond, as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as defiant as ever," says:

"Let not this fatal error be harbored. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority towards the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy. The withdrawal of the army from Richmond would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength.

"As the army would dwindle in numbers it would move rapidly westward, and before reaching the Mississippi would have degenerated into a mere body-guard of a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seat of Government our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign Powers, who would cease to accord us the rights of belligerents, whilst every enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals, so that every rebel would fight thence-forward with a halter about his neck."

The *Enquirer* of the same date, speaking of the rebellious fleeing from the capital on the approach of Sherman's army, says:

"During the last four weeks wild apprehensions of danger have disturbed the minds of the timid. The enemy has lately thrown his forces across the line of easy Congressional retreat to the west and south, and since that time Senators and Representatives have one by one fled the capital, leaving a skeleton legislature, rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum.

"It is true the President must stand firm, and grow firmer as the danger thickens; and it is true that the sacred army must bare their hearts to the storm with more heroic courage as the columns of the enemy converge and threaten the liberty and existence of the country.

"Should the President waver and imitate Congressional examples, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace."

Phil Sheridan is again at work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT LLOYD & HENRY'S
IS THE PLACE
TO BUY GOODS AT THE LATE DECLINE.
GIVE US A TREAT.
mch8-3w LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

IF YOU WANT
NEW CHEAP & GOOD GOODS,
GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S.

JUST RETURNED.—WE HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST, where we have bought
GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AND WILL SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
LLOYD & HENRY.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

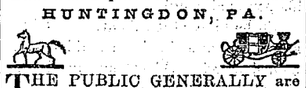
March 8, '65. CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at the subscriber's residence in SHIRLEYSBURG
On Thursday, March 30, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz: Piano, Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Stoves and Kitchen articles, Crockery, &c.

Also—on the same day at the rooms of the Shirleysburg Seminary, various articles of Furniture and Apparatus, including a large and valuable collection of Minerals; Globes, Charts of Geology, Chemistry and Astronomy
Terms made known at sale.
mch8-3w J. B. KIDDER.

M'MONIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES,
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MONIGAL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS,	BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW &	FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' &	MISSES' HATS,

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to *filling Orders.*
March 8, '65-3m.

BEST WHITE LEAD!
BEST ZINC!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—
Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—
Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 8, '65-1y.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

STRAWBERRIES.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST.—It is claimed for this new seedling, that it is of unequaled size and productiveness, single plants producing as high as 294 berries, many of them weighing over an ounce each; of bright glossy crimson color, very firm, high flavored, and a first class market berry. For an account of its origin, introduction, purchased by us, character and productiveness of the plant, size and character of the fruit, and other information, see our Circular. We have bought of Mr. Judd his entire stock of plants for sale, and are now able to furnish them at the following prices:

1 plant	$ 75	50 plants	$ 15
2 plants	1 20	100 "	25
6 "	3 00	500 "	125
12 "	5 00	1000 "	200

Our stock of Strawberry Plants this season,—including Golden Seeded (the best early,) Russell and Fillmore (both of wonderful size and productiveness), French's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, and all other desirable kinds,—is the largest and best we have ever offered.

Strawberry Plants by Mail.

We will send, safely packed and post-paid,
For $1, 1 Agriculturist, 8 Golden Seeded.
For $2, 2 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell
For $3, 3 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell 12 Fillmore.
For $5, 6 Agriculturist, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell 12 Fillmore, 12 French's Seedling, 6 Kitley's Goliah.
For $10, 12 Agriculturist, 24 Golden Seeded, 24 Russell, 24 Fillmore, 24 French's Seedling, 12 Kitley's Goliah, 12 Lennig's White.

For description of above, and many other kinds,—our select lists, mode of culture, prices, &c., see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GRAPES.

Our vines are grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood taken from our own vineyards, and are greatly superior to those grown under glass, with their roots cramped in pots. They are healthy and vigorous, have remarkably good roots, and give entire satisfaction in their growth when planted, which is the true test of a good vine. We offer in large quantity the following:

Concord,	*Diana,*	*Elsingring,*
Delaware,	*Union Village,*	*Herbemont,*
Hartford,	*Maxatawny,*	*Allen's Hybrid,*
Creveling,	*Taylor,*	*Rebecca.*
ADIRONDAC,	IONA,	ISRAELLA,

And all other desirable kinds.

RASPBERRIES.

Our collection is unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere, and includes:

Hornet, the largest of all, and of great excellence.
Fillule, very early and valuable.
Imperial, very productive and fine.
Souchette, very beautiful and good.
Jonet, very beautiful and good.
Brinckle's Orange, finest flavor.
Franconia, one of the very best.
Improved Black Cap, hardy and very profitable.
Philadelphia.
Allen's Hardy, &c.

BLACKBERRIES.

New Rochelle, Dorchester and Newman, in any quantity

CURRANTS.

We have taken special pains to collect the best varieties of Currants, and have a very large supply of
Cherry, largest and best for Jelly.
White Grape, best white, very fine.
Victoria, productive and latest.
Short Bunch Red, productive and very good.
Versaillaise, very large and best quality.

Gooseberries, Asparagus, and Linnæus Rhubarb, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOQUE ENCLOSING STAMP, AT OUR

Seed Store, Horticultural and Agricultural House,
NO. 29 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURG.

All articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality and on the most favorable terms.

J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mch 8, 1865-1m.

The Best

And most extensive variety of Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses and Porte Monnaies ever offered in the country, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, tf

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to his patrons, and the public generally, that the first quarter of the Summer session of this Institution, will be open for instruction, APRIL 13th, 1865.

Whole expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in ordinary English, for Boarding, Room rent, and Tuition $20 00.

Students will be required to furnish their own sheets and pillow-slips.

For further information address, S. C. McCLAIN,
mch0-5t. Principal.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 55
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 50
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 26	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40		LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50	Saxton,	AR 10 46	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 24	10 24	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 06	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 20	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Conlmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick rejection.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

March 1, 1865-3m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Boyer and D. G. Cantner, under firm of *Boyer & Cantner*, was dissolved on the 14th day of February, by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership will be received by the said D. G. Cantner, and all demands on the said partnership, are to be presented to him for payment.

J. G. BOYER,
D. G. CANTNER,
Feb. 21, '65-3t. Marklesburg Station.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb3-3m

POUDRETTE!
[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-4mos.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
The oldest Company in the U. S.
ASSETS, $1,715,000,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 22, 65-3m. Huntingdon.

INSURE YOUR LIFE,
In the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
Capital $1,485,685 32.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1849, $752,987.00.
LOSSES PAID IN 1864, $72,600.00.
The Only True Mutual Company in the State. All the Profits Divided Among the Policy Holders Every Year.
DIVIDEND FOR 1864, FIFTY per cent.

It is within the power of EVERY MAN to make a certain provision for his family by the payment of a small amount annually. Why then run the risk of having those who are nearest and dearest to you, thrown upon the cold charities of the world, when you can prevent it by making so small a sacrifice now? None are so poor as to be debarred from the benefits of life insurance, and few so rich that they may not with advantage use the system for their benefit. Remember the injunction of the Apostle, "If a man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an Infidel." For information apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Feb. 21, '65-3t.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,
At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 40 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865-3m Huntingdon, Pa.

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS
THE BIRNEY BRIGADE.
Full Bounties---No Commissions.
No Star on our Flag shall ever be Dimmed.
TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.
"Rally Round the Flag, boys," and keep step to the Music of the Union.

BOUNTIES AND PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$ 400
City of Philadelphia	400
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't $16 per month	192
Clothing account yearly	42
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families of vols., $6 per month	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 500
City of Philadelphia Bounty	450
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City Relief for families, $6 per month	144
Total	$1,587

The net pay of a veteran Volunteer for three years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 600
City of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families, $6 per month	216
Total	$2,043

Organization to Raise the Brigade.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
DAVID FAUST.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
D. S. WINEBRENER.
SETH B. STITT.
GEORGE BULLOCK.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Philadelphia.

TREASURER.
MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.,
Cashier of First National Bank.

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS. One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
FREDERICK FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company,
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

The SECOND REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will consist of—

BARTON H. JENKS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, JR.,
CHAS. L. BORIE,
Of C. L. & H. Borie.
JOHN W. SEXTON,
Of Jay Cooke & Company.

The THIRD REGIMENT will be raised under direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are—

CHARLES KNECHT,
President of the Corn Exchange.
E. G. JAMES,
JAMES L. WARD,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S. PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, or any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who oversaw under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join us after they have made up their minds to return to the front. Besides this, make yourselves recruiting officers, and tal

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 8, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—The blustry winds of March have come marching in.

—We direct attention to advertisement of J. Knox, Pittsburgh. He offers a fine variety of small fruits, &c.

—There is a change in the running time of trains on the Broad Top R. R. See schedule in to-day's adv. columns.

—A few of our citizens were present at the inauguration ceremonies of President Lincoln on Saturday last.

—Our farmers are commencing to draw sugar water. We may soon see the "sugar-lumps" *floating* round.

—We call attention to advertisement of Mooresville High School. The Principal, Professor McClain, is an excellent teacher.

—Some of our people are planting seed. We would remind all that the place to buy good fresh Flower and Garden Seed is at Lewis' Book Store.

—We noticed a few in town last week who have donned the new "*regimentals.*" Uncle Sam gives the boys "fits" who serve under him.

—The revival in the Presbyterian Church of this place closed last week. Twenty-five or thirty persons manifested a desire to seek salvation.

—There are a few cases of small-pox in Lewistown. Our town, in this respect, is amongst the Heaven-protected ones, and we should be thankful.

—Captain Andrews' company from Blair county has been assigned to the 195th P. V., the same Regiment that Captain Johnston's company from this county is attached to.

—Provost Marshal General Fry has extended the time for raising new organizations to the 15th of March in this State, but this does not postpone nor interfere with the draft.

—Some of the cellars of houses on Railroad street are overflowed with water in consequence of the thaw.—From appearances another deluge would not be in the least desirable.

See-saw-like—The way cottons, muslins, linens, etc., rise and fall in price in the cities. They are becoming as changeable (not in pockets, however,) as gold. When will they become stable? Echo answers When!

Very much desired.—A corps of carpenters would find an abundance of work in this place during this Spring. We hope to see a rush of these artisans to our borough immediately, as we assure them they will be amply paid for their services.

—Mr. Detwiler, the man who was to lecture in this place a short time ago, but who instead related an anecdote of a pet lamb, has turned up in West Chester, this State. He still preaches upon Temperance, and not upon "pet lambs" and "monkeys."

—The convention of School Directors of this county was held pursuant to notice on Tuesday last. The result of the convention was to raise the salary of the County Superintendent to the sum of $1000 per annum. We trust teachers will next be remembered

—It will be seen by reference to army correspondence in to-day's paper, that the 149th Regt., P. V., has been withdrawn from the front and stationed at Elmira, New York. All communications to the "boys" of the 149th should be addressed to that place for the present.

—In consequence of the order of Provost Marshal General Fry to extend the time for raising volunteer organizations until the 15th of March, inst., the company which was under process of completion in this county a week ago, will be fully recruited, and organized at Harrisburg this week. It will go into the 78th Regt., P. V., in the West in Thomas' department.

—We stated in our last issue that the 4th of March was to be considered and observed as a National Union Holiday, and hoped, and even predicted, that *our* citizens would so observe it. The day came and passed, but nothing did we observe being done in the way of observing the day. Truly, we are a *very* quiet people, nor do we let our joy and patriotism burst from their tyrannous confines.

—Drafted men can put in enrolled men as substitutes, notwithstanding we notice that many of our cotemporaries are creating the impression that the law does not provide for such proceedings. But a careful perusal of the act of Congress of February 24th, 1864, establishes the fact clearly, that a conscript can be substituted by an enrolled man. A correct knowledge of this fact, at this time, is highly important.

—The body of Wm. F. Fauster, the man who recently died from the effects of injuries received from a mishap on the railroad, was raised from the grave on Wednesday last at the direction of his wife who, through letter, had learned of his being at this place, and came here for the purpose of seeing him, not knowing that he had died. His remains were taken to Elmira, New York, where he formerly resided.

—Some one of our particular friends in one of the regiments in the "best division and best army corps in the army of the Potomac," sends us an *exact* picture of ourself for which he has our thanks. In a note to us he says that the "boys" of one company sent no less than two hundred and fifty valentines to their friends in one day. They must have had a happy *time selecting* their friends.

—Official information from the Provost Marshal of this district calls the attention of the public to the fact that men who enlist after they are drafted are considered deserters from the draft and must be credited to their enrolment places, no matter whether they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistment or not. As such is the law, we would caution any of our fleet footed individuals who design enlisting or escaping after being drafted, to beware that the rigorous hands of the law don't catch them. It is also a caution to committees who pay bounties in order to fill the quota.

—As the time for flitting draws close, and as many of our farmers intend leaving, we would remind them that it is absolutely necessary they should notify their sales. The reasons for so doing are obvious; so call or send to the *Globe* office, and have your hand-bills printed. Our charges are moderate—but the benefits accruing from advertising your sales through hand bills or newspaper far exceeds any trifling but necessary expense in printing. A small sum invested in the printing of hand-bills multiplies wonderfully.

—A public examination of the scholars of School No. 3, of this borough, was held on Friday afternoon last.—There was a full attendance of the scholars upon that day, and many parents were present to witness the examination. The latter expressed their full satisfaction with the manner in which their children were evidently progressing. It will be remembered that Mr. Randolph Simpson has been the teacher of this school during the closing session, and parents and others should award him due credit for the favorable results of his industry and perseverance. We are sorry to say that Mr. Simpson will retire from a teacher's life.

The 19th Penna. Cavalry.

The following paragraph which we clip from the Phila. *Bulletin* shows that our "boys" from this county are in a fighting regiment, and under good commanders. It refutes any assertion that it is an undisciplined, demoralized body. We learn that the Regiment is now on its way to New Orleans.

"An unfair attack was made upon this regiment in the Legislature a short time since by one of the Philadelphia Senators, who stated that the *regiment was undisciplined, demoralized*, etc. From a source entitled to credit, we learn the 19th Pa. Cavalry is considered the best regiment attached to the 7th Division Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. This regiment was in the front of the 7th Division, and opened the fight December 16th and 17th, in front of Nashville. It was then under command of Major A. J. Holahan, who was wounded then, and was distinguished upon that occasion by the bravery of its men and officers and the capture of two hundred and eighty-five rebels, more prisoners than were taken by any one regiment in the corps.—Among the trophies were two sets of colors. The 19th also captured a full military Band, of thirty pieces, belonging to the 13th Louisiana Cavalry.—On Christmas eve, the 24th December, at Duck creek the 19th was the only regiment that stood the impotuous charge of Nuson's brigade, belonging to Forrest's command. It will be remembered that General Nuson was captured at this fight: it was the 19th who made the capture. Gen Joseph F. Knipe, and other general officers, have frequently attested to its bravery and in several despatches honorable mention has been made of its discipline and bravery."

Steamboat Company.

The *Journal* understands that the company organized to run a line of packets between this place and Hollidaysburg for the conveyance of passengers and freight, will be ready for operation in a short time. We should hail with pleasure such an event, and we trust that those in charge of the project will make that "short time" as short as practicable. The project is a splendid one, and it would be melancholy to contemplate should it fail to reach fulfillment. By the by, where are all those other commendable enterprises we have at former times noticed as being under consideration? Are they to be numbered with the things that ought to be but are not?

The Washington House, Phila.

We call the attention of our friends who visit Philadelphia to card of Washington House. Mr. Allmond the Manager, and Mr. Nogley the Clerk, know how to keep a hotel. Give them a call.

Livery Stable.

We ask attention to advertisement of Mr. Henry McManigil. He is prepared in first-rate style to accommodate the public.

☞ The attention of Milliners and Merchants is invited to adv. of Brooks &Rosenheim, No. 491 Market St., Philada, in this issue.

Dr. Crane's Lectures.

This celebrated physician, according to announcement, was present at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, prepared to lecture to the *greatest* number of people who would desire to hear him. We were amongst the *few* who on the first evening of his lectures turned out to hear him. The Doctor arose, scanned his audience, and then stated in effect that it was under the *most discouraging* auspices that he would proceed with his discourse. Accustomed as he was to being greeted by and speaking to large audiences, he said he could not, from the fact of the small number of hearers present on this occasion, reconcile himself to talking with the greatest amount of benefit. He proceeded, however, but it was only to proceed to be interrupted by some boys, who constituted three-fourths of his audience. (Of their conduct we treat in another place.)—Notwithstanding the embarrassments and trials under which he labored in his remarks, he succeeded in occupying over two hours in speaking. His remarks were practical and useful, and, as is the opinion of those who heard him, they missed a "treat" who were deterred from hearing him. He concluded by demonstrating phrenologically upon two of our townsmen, and in the truthfulness of his demonstration proved conclusively his ability to treat upon diseases by tracing their origin in *character*.

Upon being assured by those present at the first lecture that he would have a larger audience should he lecture on the next evening, the Doctor consented to test the assurance. The evening came, and with it came to the Court Room as *large* an assembly as on the previous evening, and it was not until the Doctor had commenced that there was any increase. Again he spoke of being dissatisfied with our people, and wondered "why, in the name of humanity, the people of this place, when a man desires to give a *free* lecture, cannot give him one fair hearing." Such has been the wondering of others who have desired to lecture, nor can we discover any good reason why our people cannot give a man "one fair hearing."

The Doctor proceeded with his lecture on Wednesday evening without suffering any interruption from the boys, as there were few of them present. His remarks were a rehearsal, with some addition, of those uttered on the previous evening; but the repetition made them none the less important or interesting. He concluded by demonstrating upon two others in the same manner as on the former occasion, and with the same favorable result. We bespeak for Dr. Crane a good share of patronage wherever he visits, and sincerely hope that wherever he lectures a larger concourse will greet him than was apparent at either of the meetings in this place. We hope this from the fact that he deserves it.

THE Illustrated Phrenological Journal for March, contains Gov. Fenton of New York; Edward Everett, the Orator; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Aristotle, the Philosopher: Charles Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the composer; with *Portraits* and Biographies. The races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malayans, with Grouped portraits of each, and a Map showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with Seventeen illustrations. Also Physiognomy, or "signs of character," Love under Difficulties, Fore-seeing, and "Seeing at Sea," "Working together for Good," by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Ruling by Love. Experience of a School Teacher. Light Gymnastics. The Inscrutable. Our right to reason; How we Change; How the brain molds the cranium, and the head conforms to the Character. With answers to correspondents, etc. An excellent Number. Only 20 cts., by first post, or $2 a year. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Hitching Horses to Shade Trees.

There is no act, not absolutely criminal, that is more inexcusably blameworthy than that of tying horses to shade trees on the streets of the borough. These trees are highly ornamental, and exceedingly desirable for the shade they afford the inmates of the houses and the passers along the streets. They are only obtained, however after a great expenditure of care and time on the part of their owners, and therefore should not be lightly esteemed by any. They are a public benefit as well as a private convenience, and they have therefore justly been taken under the protection of the borough authorities. Persons, doubtless, often tie their horses to the trees along our streets, thoughtlessly, and without the slightest idea of the injury they are liable to inflict.

Information Wanted.

Any person knowing of the whereabouts of John Freevy, carpenter by occupation, will confer a great favor on his daughter, by addressing a note through the Harrisburg Post Office. Country papers please copy.

MARY FREEVY.

☞ White Lead, Zinc, &c., &c., Read adv. in this issue of Messrs Ziegler & Smith, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints &c., 137 N. 3rd., St., Philad'a

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

Our Boys at Lectures.

We are grieved to be obliged to call the attention of parents to the conduct of their boys at lectures. As is well known the boys are always *eager* to attend anything *free*, especially where they expect to have their fancy worked upon, and their laughing qualities exercised. On this account, we find them most numerous at "nigger shows," and indeed where anything comical is to occur. This we believe is right enough, that they should laugh, and laugh heartily, whenever there is anything to laugh at, and attend lectures or shows where they understand anything of a comic nature is to take place. But the case to which our attention is drawn, and where the noisy disposition of some of our boys was made apparent, was at the lecture given by Dr. Crane on Tuesday evening last. To this lecture the boys (and there was a host of them) came with the anticipation, no doubt, of being exceedingly delighted, and having their risibilities brought into action. As the Doctor proceeded with his remarks, it became evident that the boys were disappointed and discontented because their cupidity was not satisfied. In the circles that they had formed they commenced talking, and loudly, too, apparently unconscious that there were those around them who came to the Court Room not to hear *them* but the speaker. Of course this talking had an interrupting and disagreeable effect,—it interrupted and confused the speaker, and also disturbed the audience. The speaker repeatedly told the boys in plain language that he would not allow such interruption, but regardless of his advice and threatenings they still persisted in having their own chats and making their own lectures, even while he was remonstrating them. We cared not to note particularly who the boys were that showed such an amount of ill breeding, so as to identify their parents; but enough for us to say with Dr. Crane, the parents of those boys are not training them in the way they should go.

We make this statement in regard to our boys with no other desire than that their parents should know how they behave, and offer a few words of counsel to parents with respect to obviating this *nuisance*. Never permit your boy to attend such lectures without attending them yourself; nor can we see any particular reason why they should attend such lectures as Doctor Crane's, under any circumstance. Give your boy proper mannerly training at home, and you may rest assured he will conduct himself mannerly abroad. A disorderly boy in any public exhibition speaks by his actions to the detriment of his parents; so, if you would have him to speak well of you by word and actions we would say train him well. But we might multiply words of counsel, which *common sense* can teach as well. All that we desire, and all that the public desire, is that ill-mannerly boys be not allowed by parents to attend any exhibition or lecture, and if they cannot prevent them from attending let them authorize and commend others for doing it for them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

For the Globe.

Our Boys.

Huntingdon has, for many years, had the name of having as bad a set of boys, as are found along the line. There is scarcely a public gathering, whether it be social, political or religious, held in or near the town but the boys are there; and for no other purpose, it seems, but the making of mischief. A public lecture or exhibition is sure to have its full complement of youthful disturbers. It has gone on so for years; our citizens being constantly annoyed by the reckless behavior exhibited by our rising generation. And so it will continue until some measures are used to stop it. It can be stopped. It should be stopped, for the sake of the boys themselves, if for no other reason. It is expected of boys, and even of men, that they will go to the end of the string, that they will do anything in the shape of mischief and even wickedness, unless they are expressly forbidden, and made to fear some punishment for their transgression.

The remedy would be simple and might be the means of saving many of our future hopes from ignominy and shame. The Borough authorities have the authority to use means for the preservation of the public peace, and a simple order from them instructing the Town Constable to arrest and imprison one or two of the ringleaders, would without doubt have the desired effect. The rest would instantly become more guarded in their conduct, and when they would attend public meetings, would put themselves under restraint and perhaps be benefitted by the exercises.

It is high time our citizens were acting in this matter, and it will be much better, to make an example of one or two, or even a dozen, than to allow the whole community of boys to go on as they have been.

WELL WISHER.

DR. STRICKLAND.—The valuable remedies offered by this regularly educated physician, who came here from Tennessee, highly recommended, will be found advertised in our columns. His office is No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

We would advise any one suffering from a distressing cough or any affliction of the throat or lungs, to try Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam; it is for sale at the drug stores.

Teachers Elected.

A meeting of the Board of School Directors of this borough was held on Monday evening last for the purpose of electing teachers for the coming term. The following were selected:

School No. 1.—J. H. Carper.
" 2.—Miss Jennie Anderson
" 3.—Wm. H. Flenner.
" 4.—Miss Ellen Glazier.
" 5.—Miss Jennie Brown.
" 6.—Miss Jennie Drayton.
Colored School.—Miss Belle Glazier.

A New Gem Picture.

We are in receipt of a new gem picture, which is said to be a very exact likeness of "Little Allie Williams, Editress, Publisher and Compositor of the *Literary Companion*, a small twelve column paper published at Penfield N. Y., at forty cents per year.

Little Ellie is only twelve years of age, and she will send her gem picture and a specimen copy of her paper to any person post-paid, on the receipt of fifteen cents. Club rates for the Literary Companion to one address —Five copies $1.50—Ten copies $2.50 —Twenty copies $4.00. Each subscriber will receive a gem picture as a premium.

☞ Blank Bonds issued by the School Directors of the different townships, for the purpose of raising funds to evade the draft, now printed and or sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Army Correspondence.

140th PENN. VOLS
ELMIRA, N. Y. March 2, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—

After a long silence, I address you from a new and unexpected position. Our regiment and the 150th Pa. have been withdrawn from the front, and sent to this place, where they are guarding recruits, and conducting them by squads to the front. How long we shall remain here, we cannot tell, though we hope to stay several months.

Elmira is a stirring place, and in summer, must be a beautiful place. It is a city. There are extensive barracks here for troops, and recruits are constantly coming and departing. There are perhaps eight thousand rebel prisoners here.

The N. Y. S. Temperance Convention has been held here since our coming. We arrived on the 18th of February. This convention was very interesting, and a strong interest has been awakenened in the subject of temperance,

All communications for men in the 149th Pa. should be addressed to Elmira, N. Y.

J. S. B.

MARRIED,

On the 2d March, 1865, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. HENRY KENSINGER to Miss CATHARINE FISHER, Liberty township, Bedford county.

At Alexandria, on Wednesday evening, March 1, by Rev. Love, Mr. G. W. COLDER, to Miss. FANNY N. BISBIN.

Happy couple as you now must be, we would ask you to receive the happy remarks of "ye printers" for remembering them in your felicity with a large and splendid cake. All of us unite in wishing you a peaceful journey through life, free from every *care* but what nature may impose.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Mch. 8.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8 25@11.75
Common and Superfine	$9,75@9,25
Rye Flour	$1.72
Corn Meal	$ bl $5,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,55@2,60
Fair and Prime Red	$2,55@2,50
Rye	$1,72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,60
Oats	98
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, $64 lbs.	$16,00
Timothy	$5,50
Flaxseed	$3,75
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

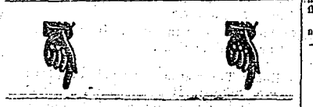
Extra Family Flour $bbl	$12,00
Extra do $ cwt	6,00
White Wheat	2,30
Red Wheat	2,20
Rye	1,35
Corn	1,50
Oats	80
Cloverseed	10,00
Flaxseed	2,75
Dried Apples	2,25
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	35
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
Nov. 25, '64.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
PRICE 20 CENTS.
CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Differences of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors,
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE,

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all Numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very strong one bushel per acre is sufficient to ample.

Dec 1[illegible]

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-six perches and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

aprill9,1864-tf. J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865—tf.

$1! $650,000 $1!
WORTH OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.
G. S. HASKINS & CO.,
36 Beekman Street New York,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Having been for a long time engaged in the Packet business, and established our reputation for promptness and reliability, and possessing great facilities for selling Jewelry in this way, we are confident that we can give satisfaction to all who feel disposed to patronize us.

$650,000 worth of WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, CHAINS, &c., to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

JUST LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF
Articles to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

175 Watches (handsomely engraved, and warranted perfect time keepers), varying in price from	$20 00 to $120 each
225 Ladies' Watches, solid Gold Hunting cases	25 00 "
250 Gentlemen's Silver Watches	15 00 to 25 00 "
6,000 Latest style vest & neck Chains	4 50 to 30 00 "
5,000 Gent's California Diamond Pins.	2 50 to 25 00 "
4,000 California Diamond Ear-drops	2 00 to 15 00 "
3,000 Miniature and Enamelled Revolving Pins	5 00 to 25 00 "
2,000 California Diamond and Enamelled Gent's Scarf Pins, new styles	5 00 to 15 00 "
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00 "
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain	3 00 to 20 00 "
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 70 00 "
2,000 Cameo Brooches, rich patterns, very tasty	3 00 to 00 00 "
4,500 Florentine and Lava Pins, the real article	4 00 to 10 00 "
3,500 Lava and Florentine Ear-Drops	3 00 to 10 00 "
3,000 Coral Ear-drops	4 00 to 6 00 "
2,000 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains, Jet and Gold	15 00 to 20 00 "
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assortment	2 00 to 15 00 "
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new styles	2 00 to 5 00 "
3,000 Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets, very rich	3 00 to 15 00 "
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain, enamelled and engraved	2 00 to 8 00 "
10,000 plain and handsomely engraved Rings	2 50 to 10 00 "
8,000 Spring Lockets, double case, richly engraved	2 00 to 15 00 "
15,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00 "
2,000 Gold Pens, and handsome Silver Cases	5 00 to 10 00 "

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

Five Certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty-five for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cents.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.
Box 4270. 36 Beekman Street, New York.
Feb. 1, 1865—tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. *Every instrument warranted for five years.*

Feb. 1, '65—tf. B. M. GREENE, Huntingdon.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

Look to Your Interest.
THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD
TOBACCO AND SEGARS
CHEAP, IS AT
D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All smokers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Wm. C. Esterline, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of W. C. Esterline, late of Porter township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Administrator.
Feb. 1, 1865-6t* Antis tp., Blair co., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

SKATES.—A splendid lot of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Children, all sizes, just received and for sale by BROWN.

Dec. 13, 1864.

DEALERS can procure COUNTRY from me in Huntingdon at PRICES AS CHEAP as they can in the Wholesale store in Philadelphia

H. ROMAN.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar1'65.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Cur'line Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bennett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
The Crisis, or the Enemies of America Unmasked, by J. W. Laurens.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden; do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Neffen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color; with Sixteen Illustrations.
The Letter-Writers.
The Reporter (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual Companion, (Phonographic.)
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sauder's German and English Primer.
Sargent's Primary, Intermediate and Standard Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Spenkers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Ilanu's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

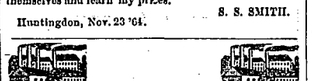
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.
Wholesale and Retail

☞ Your patronage is solicited. April 18, 1861-1y.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 1 35 and 9 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

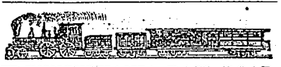
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

Nov. 23 1864. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WEST WARD.				STATIONS.	EAST WARD			
MAIL.	MAIL & PASS.	EMIGRANT & PASS.	HALF'N EXPRESS		MAIL.	FAST MAIL	ACCOMODATION	HARR'G ACC.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 08	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 01		7 40	2 40
5 27	4 58	12 03	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	8 20	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	8 30	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	8 40	2 23
5 50	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	8 55	2 10
6 15	6 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	9 10	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	9 20	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	9 30	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	9 47	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 03	8 44	9 55	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 55	12 53
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 57	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	13 12	12 47
7 49	7 10	3 00	8	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Eve'g P. M.	
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20	
6 00	8 30	McConnellstown,	1 12	6 00	
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 55	
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 36	5 40	
			LE 11 05	5 27	
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	AR 11 01	5 20	
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08	
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	5 [illegible]	
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit	10 25		
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 4 50 AR 4 40	
	LE 9 55				
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 10	
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 [illegible]	
	10 30	Piper's Run,		3 55	
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 30	
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 23	
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 9 40	
	10 15	Coalmont,	9 25	
	10 20	Crawford,	9 15	
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE 9 10	
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Ireland's Songs and Ballads, including 60 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures, Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, [including Waltz, Polka and Schottische] with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c, for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figuers, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Carnet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC

FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3 '64.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers; and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR NOW.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

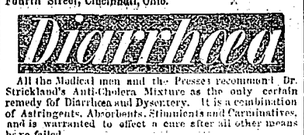
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

Now and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists, General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



All the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists, General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

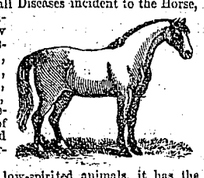
JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, for the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal; for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,

ANDREW ARMSTRONG.

No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 2d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,

JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this no's. with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,

JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure, but in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Pickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,

LEWIS HILKE.
Ryans' Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

JOHN READ, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7, 3m

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1865. THE 1865.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bortfin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burr